ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

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Measurements of the Black Mountain.

LETTER FROM HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.

We have received a communication from Mr. Clingman, in reply to Prof. Mitchell's letters lately published in the Spectator, in which he makes it manifest that Prof. M. is wholly mistaken in the grounds taken by him. Mr. Clingman's letter is so long that owing to the pressure on our columns during the canvass we have concluded to copy only the latter portion of it. The whole appears in a very neatly printed pamphlet of 16 pages, from the press of S. G. Gideon, Washington City. After some explanatory remarks, Mr. Clingman copies what Prof. M. formerly published as to his measurements of the Black, and also two manuscript communications to Prof. Henry, which Prof. M. prepared to publish, but after seeing Mr. Clingman's replies, concluded not to publish.—These two answers of Mr. C., which were laid before Prof. M., are then published in the pamphlet, and show clearly that according to Prof. M.'s own statements, he never was on the highest point measured by Mr. Clingman *last Autumn.*

The pamphlet then concludes as follows:

I also wrote Professor Mitchell again, and received from him in reply a letter dated February 21st, 1856, in which he said that he was then unwilling to have his letters to Professor Henry published. I thereupon wrote to him, as I have already said, and furnished him a copy of my letter as published, and also in full the two manuscript letters above copied, dated December 1st, 1855 and February 16th, 1856, and expressed the hope that on reading them he would see that I had done him no injustice. Hearing nothing from him for more than two months, I supposed he had acquiesced in my view, but at length received a letter from him dated April 26th, 1856, enclosing a communication which he said he was "thinking of publishing." As he had before him my objections to his former description of the mountain, it was to have been expected that he would have sought to fortify his original position by new and more precise description of the point visited by him. On the contrary, he abandoned all that he had previously written on that subject, and substituted a description still more vague. The following is the part of this communication prepared, as he said, for publication in one of the Asheville papers, which relates to the point measured by him:

"The highest point in the Black Mountain has long been known to some people living in Buncombe and Yancey. This appears from the act of the legislature, session of 1833--'4, for establishing the county of Yancey and assigning its boundaries. 'Beginning at the extreme height of the Black Mountain, running thence along said mountain to Ogle's improvement * * * thence with the Blue Ridge to where it intersects the Black Mountain; thence with the ridge of said mountain to the beginning—be Yancey.'

"The two lines, that which goes out to Ogle's improvement and that which returns by the Blue Ridge, *probably* run together a little way so as to leave the 'extreme height,' or highest peak, altogether in Yancey; but a better point of departure could not well have been selected."

Then, after speaking of his assent, he says: "It is the one distinguished as the highest summit in the act of the legislature establishing Yancey county, and that fixed upon by me as the highest."

It will be seen that in this communication Prof. M., abandoning all that he had previously written descriptive of his peak, contents himself with the very general one given in the act of assembly laying off Yancey county. He does not, however, help himself at all by so doing. He has in the first place called to his aid a witness that he had already discredited himself. In his letter of 1835, published in the Raleigh Register, he comments on a remarkable error in the act of assembly laying off Yancey county, in mistaking the Grandmother mountain for the Grandfather, they being, as he says truly, 3 or 4 miles apart. But though he now resorts to this witness formerly discredited by him, unfortunately for his present purpose, its evidence is against him entirely. The county line is not anywhere *near the point referred to by me*, and in fact it does not touch any one of the peaks under discussion. After leaving the Blue Ridge, it first touches the Black at or near the Potato-top, and runs westwardly thence being nearly if not quite a mile south of Mount Mitchell, while the peak ascended by me being three miles from Mt. Mitchell, is nearly four miles from the county line, and of course that far in Yancey. Mt. Mitchell and Gibbes being, as I have already said, one elongated elevation, that is therefore the locality which Prof. Mitchell's last description fits. In fact, if he told his guides on Caney River (as we are bound to suppose from this statement) that he wished to get to a high point on or near the county line, they would at once have carried him to Mount Gibbes and Mitchell, which are the high ground near it. In doing this, they would, as he says in his previous letter they did, have carried him from the upper part of Caney river over spurs of the Black, and have approached these points, or one of them, from the northwest side through some prairie ground near them.

On the receipt of this communication, as I have already stated, I wrote Prof. Mitchell, that if he published it, I would in reply publish his previous letter, together with mine in response, as furnished to him. If he was right in his view, or thought himself right, why did he not adhere then to his purpose of publishing this statement? Has he, in the mean time, become satisfied that he was in error; and has he, in his late publication in the Spectator, shifted his ground in the hope that he can occupy a position from which he cannot be driven by the force of his own previous statements? Be this as it may, his last letter, even taken by itself and without reference to his other statements, is still *fatal to his claim.* The point last assumed by him is not only (as I said in my note of the 24th inst.) some six or eight miles from the one indicated in the act of assembly, but it is also some miles from the point selected by me as the highest.

There are near the centre of the eastern or main chain of the Black four points, which, when seen either from the eastern or western side, appear to be so near the same height, that observers might differ as to their comparative elevation. The one claimed by me as the highest is the most southerly, while from Prof. Mitchell's statement I take it that he was on the most northerly, which he describes as being at the "head of the ridge between the north (or Cat-tail) fork and the middle fork of Caney river." The intermediate points are very nearly, but possibly not quite so high by a few feet as the northern one, which I have regarded as the second in altitude of the whole range, though possibly Mt. Mitchell and Gibbes are equally high.—The distance between the two extreme points of the four is probably about three miles, but not exceeding four, to judge by the eye, at any rate. Having stated, what everybody who knows anything about the mountain is well aware of, that my point is some miles south of the one "at the head of the ridge, between the north and middle forks of Caney river," which Prof. Mitchell claims to have measured, I might rest the controversy here. But, from what has already occurred, I presume that Prof. Mitchell would then merely re-adopt one of his other descriptions, and oblige me to reply again. I propose to consider his several statements, to show that, whether taken collectively or separately, no one of them nor all of them afford any evidence (but the reverse) to establish the identity of any one of the points measured by him, with that described by me.

Let me first, however, sum up his different statements. In his letter of 1835 he says, as a positive fact, that the point "at the head of the ridge, between the north and middle forks of Caney river, was finally fixed upon as the highest," and measured. But in his letter of November 20th, 1855, he says that he returned to the University, 'knowing very well that I had *not* set my foot on the highest point of the Black Mountain.' This statement is reiterated in his letter of February 12th, in which he says, after describing his visit: "I knew perfectly well, though the weather was cloudy, and the mountain covered with fog, that the guides had taken me wrong. The peak we had come to was covered with balsam, and could not, therefore, be the right one."—I do not refer to these things merely to show the inaccuracy of his memory, but to identify the point he was in search of. Nor do I think it material to inquire when or for what reason he, after his publication of 1835, concluded that his guides misled him. In the same letter of November 20th, 1855, he says he saw the highest point to be "a conically shaped peak, with what seemed to be a kind of prairie around its top, and for some little distance down its side." He also says, speaking of his guides: "I found they had led me wrong, to a peak too far north, and covered all about its summit with the balsam fir." Then, refering to his subsequent visit, in 1844, when he reached what he was in search of, he knew it by its position "*and its prairie top.*" In his letter of February 12th, already quoted above, he says, speaking of his reaching his point in 1844: "The top was what I knew it to be, a prairie, especially towards the northwest. The very highest point, according to my recollection, was a small eminence or knob on my right hand as I came up from the southwest, with a few scattered trees about it." All these descriptions fit well the elevations of Mt. Gibbes and Mt. Mitchell, as I have already stated, but do not accord with my point, it being densely covered with balsam on its top, and for three hundred yards down its sides until you come to the prairie on its south side, and not on the northwest, whence Professor Mitchell came up, as he says.

But in his late communication to the Spectator he says, "It seems to me now that the Caney river peak, or highest peak, with a tuft of balsam on its extreme summit, has a kind of prairie extending down in the direction of Yeates's Knob." Why does he abandon in this sentence his former descriptions, and represent the highest point as covered on top with balsam? Is it pretended that he has this Spring revisited it, or has he not changed his statement, because on my two letters submitted to him, dated December 1st, 1855, and Fedruary 16th, 1856, I pointed out the errors of his other statements? Prof. Mitchell ought to know that though he may vary his statements from time to time, he cannot make the facts correspond with them. These mountain peaks stand boldly and stubbornly, and will not change their outlines to accommodate themselves to his *shifting representations.* He has no reason to complain of such comments, when it is remembered that he has all these different statements now before him.

There is another circumstance worthy of mention. In my letter of December 1st, 1855, I referred to the fact of Mr. Blackstock and his party having found on Gibbes's Point a sort of water-level, after Prof. M.'s visit in 1844. I have besides in two other letters called his attention to this circumstance, and asked him if he had such a thing on the mountain in 1844; but he failed to answer my question in any one of his letters. In his communication to the Register of 1835, he says that when on the Roan, "the height assigned to the other mountains was also rudely verified from this, by means of a water-level."

Esquire Blackstock says, in a letter to me bearing date January 7, 1856: "The instrument that we found on the mountain at Gibbes's Point, which was called by me Mitchell's level, not knowing what better to name it, was nothing more than a piece of timber about four feet long, and perhaps two inches square, with a groove in the centre, a kind of water-level, which I supposed some person had made for the purpose of ascertaining the difference in the height of the several knobs or points of the mountain. The point south of Gibbes's Point was called Mt. Mitchell; but I understood that Gibbes's Point was stated by him as the highest point when he was last up." If he did not use such a thing, of course the circumstance would amount to nothing in the way of proof. Again, with reference to his omission in his memorandum, made at Yeates' Knob, to give the bearing of the highest point, pehaps not much weight is to be attached. I do not doubt but that he saw from there the highest point, because the whole range of the mountain for 17 miles in length was plainly in view, with more than a dozen peaks or knobs. It is equally true, however, that they may all be seen from various other situations, both east and west, and at distances, as I can testify, of as much as one hundred miles in clear weather.

Though it were certain that Professor Mitchell when on Yeates's Knob identified what examination shows to be the highest peak, yet as he was not able on the next day, with the aid of a guide who had been there with him, to reach it, it is by no means certain that after an interval of nine years, with the assistance only of other persons, he was more fortunate in his efforts, made as they were on another cloudy day.

Again, he says, in his publication in the Spectator, that he and I are "both perfectly agreed as to which is the highest peak of the Black Mountain—viz: that at the head-waters of Caney river." This is true but more indefinite than any one of his loose descriptions.—The whole of one side of the Black Mountain range is drained by the tributaries of Caney river, and any one of them can be reached directly by following some one of the branches to its head; but the largest of its little tributaries, and which may properly be regarded as its main stream, is that which has its head in the vicinity of Mount Mitchell.

In point of fact, I suppose that in 1844 Prof. Mitchell went to Gibbes' Point. It answers best his different descriptions, as I have already said, with reference to its outline, vegetation, form, &c. Leaving the upper part of Caney river at the Green Ponds, (which he says he did,) he might well cross two high ridges or spurs of the Black before he reached the mountain itself, though he might, on his return, follow back the main stream of Caney river. His course in going up, as he says it was, would be towards the southeast, and hence he would approach and ascend the mountain on its northwest side, through prairie ground. Immediately north and west of Gibbes's Point there is a good deal of flat land and prairie, suitable, as he says, for a 'timothy meadow.' Its eminence would be a knob on his right, as he got up, with scattered trees. If he carried a water-level, it might have been left here. He says it was cloudy, and the rain fell in torrents as he began to descend. Every one familiar with the mountains knows that for some hours before it rains violently, the top of the mountain is covered with clouds or fog. Under these circumstances Prof. M. could not have been aware of his whereabouts, nor have seen the higher points in the distance. If he told his guides, as seems to be intended in his letter of April 26th, that he was in search of the 'extreme height,' *near the county line*, of course they would have taken him to this part of the mountain.

On the other hand, none of these things would be true, if he had gone to the point indicated by me. Starting from the upper part of Caney river, he would not have found it necessary to cross two ridges to reach the main mountain. If he passed through the prairie he would have found it on the south side, and, instead of going up from the northwest, he must have ascended from the southwest, or nearly south in fact; the main knob would have been on his left, and covered so densely with balsam for several hundred yards, that he could not have seen the adjoining points without climbing one of the thick limbed trees.

Supposing, however, that Prof. M. is right in his publication in the Spectator, and that in this last visit he went up to the point at the "head of the ridge between the north and middle forks of Caney river," then he was some miles too far to the north. All three of the points in that region are, like the highest, covered over with balsam, &c.

I maintain, then, that if we take all that Prof. M. says to be true, he could not have been on the highest point, and even if we take any one of his several statements, made at different times, to be *true*, and reject all that he has written inconsistent with it, still he makes it equally clear that he was not on it.

To sum up his several excursions, it seems that in 1835 he first ascended the northern end of the mountain, at Young's, and from thence went to the other extremity, Yeats's Knob, which may be regarded as the western or northwestern termination of the range. On the next day, he attempted, he says, to get to a point at the "head of the ridge, between the north and middle forks of Caney river," but that his guides misled him and took him to a point at the head of the north, or Cat tail fork. He does not seem to have discovered this mistake until after his publication in the Register, of November of that year, for he represented it differently; nor does he tell us when or how he come to make this discovery. Next, in the summer of 1838, he went to a part of the Black, on its western side near the Bull's Head, which is on the ridge of Craggy, a spur only of the Black, and not a part of the mountain, as he supposed. Then a few days later, he went up from the Swannanoa to Mount Mitchell. In 1844 he went from Caney river to another point, which I suppose was Mt. Gibbes, but which he, in his late letter, says was the point at the "head of the ridge between the north and middle forks of Caney river." If he was really there on the occasion, he was about as much too far to the north of the highest point, as he would have been south of it at Gibbes's Point.

It may seem strange, as he says, that when on the mountain so frequently, he failed to reach the highest point. It must be remembered, however, that though he had good weather for observation when at Young's Point, and fair weather likewise when at Yeates's Knob and at the Bull's Head, yet it was cloudy on the three other occasions when he was attempting to ascend the highest point. Such was the fact when he went to the head of the Cat-tail, also when he went up from Swannanoa to Mt. Mitchell, and was prevented from seeing the highest point, only then three miles off, and more easily approached from thence than in any other direction; and, lastly, when in 1844 he made his last visit on a cloudy and rainy day. Had he ever, in fact, been on the highest point, such are its features that he could hardly have failed to describe it sufficiently for its identification.

In Prof. M.'s late letter to the Spectator, he says, referring to me: "If his errors are permitted to stand, they will have the effect of throwing the heights that have been ascertained around this mountain into inextricable confusion, and may bring all the measurements made by me into discredit." I will leave the public to judge whether Prof. M.'s own contradictory statements, as brought to light in this controversy, will not produce greater "confusion," and bring greater "discredit" on his measurements, than any thing contained in my letter of November last.

I must advert to another circumstance, not with a view of bringing his "measurements into discredit," but as a step towards the ascertainment of truth in connection with these heights. In his letter of 1835 to the Register, he states that one of his barometers was placed in the hands of R. C. Pearson, esq., at Moganton, and observed, while he was making his ascents of the mountain with the other, so as, by a comparison of the two, to determine the difference between the elevations of the two stations, &c. He assigns in his publication the height of Morganton as being 968 feet above the sea, and gives by comparison of difference between barometers, the height of the Grandfather at 5,556 feet above the sea; Roan, 6,038; Black, 6,476.

But some years afterwards when we met at Asheville, probably in the year 1838, on his telling me that by his barometer that day he supposed Asheville to be about 2,000 feet above the ocean, I called his attention to the fact, that the railroad survey for the Charleston and Cincinnati company made it about 200 feet more, or 2,200 feet above the sea. Subsequently in his letter of 1844, published by me, as already stated, he assumed the heights as laid down in this railroad report as a bases, and then assigned Morganton a height of 1,031 feet above the sea, or 63 feet higher than his former estimate. He also added to his estimate of the heights of the Grandfather and Roan. He will admit, I think, that he did not re-ascend them that year, but, nevertheless, instead of adding, which would seem natural and legitimate, to the height of the Grandfather, 63 feet, he added 163 feet, making its height 5,719.

To the former height of the Roan, likewise, he added not merely 63 feet, but 149 feet, making its heights thus 6,187.

I do not, however, believe that these heights are above the reality. In the report of the Central Railroad Survey made by Major Gwynn, and published year before last, it is stated that the height of the road to Rutherford, one mile south of Morganton, is 1,178 feet above the sea. But this place is evidently lower than Morganton. R. C. Pearson, esq., who visited it with me last fall, was confident that it was as much as twenty feet lower than the corner of the public square whereon his house stands, and where one of Prof. M.'s barometers was kept by him in 1835. Taking his estimate as a guide, the height of Morganton ought therefore to be stated at 1,200 feet above the ocean, and by consequence assuming Prof. M.'s observations to be correct, 232 feet should be added to his estimate of the several mountains measured by him during that summer. The height, therefore, of the highest part of the Black, then measured by him, should be stated, not at 6,476, but at 6,708 feet above the sea. From a comparison of this peak with the others, I do not in fact regard such an estimate as too high.

In making these observations it is not my purpose to intimate that Professor M. did not then accomplish all that any other person could have done under the same circumstances, but to make it appear that neither he, nor any one else, has a right to assume that his statements were of such a character as to preclude all further investigation. Still less do I claim absolute accuracy as to my own observations. On the contrary, in my letter, as published in November last, for the reasons then given, I did not pretend to have established the *precise elevation* of the highest point, but only to have sufficiently made it appear that it was higher than any of the peaks previously measured, and in fact the most elevated of the range. I stated that I hoped by thus calling attention to it, persons more competent than myself would be induced to determine its precise altitude above the sea. Should this not, however, be done by others, I would at any leisure time be pleased to assist any gentleman of science in making further observations. For such an object the Smithsonian Institute and Coast Survey Office would readily furnish suitable instruments, &c.

In conclusion, I must express my extreme regret that I have been drawn into this contest. When I found, much to my surprise, that Prof. M. took exception to my published communication, I made the proposition above stated, and earnestly requested that there might be no controversy between us. I added that I had political contests enough from time to time to occupy all the moments I could spare from other duties, and was extremely averse to a discussion of such a subject with him as a former preceptor, a friend I had much valued, and my superior vastly in all matters of science, &c. He however seems to have preferred a different course. As I was willing to leave him to decide the whole matter in his own breast, and adopt as true any statement he might make as to the points formerly measured by him, had he, accepting my description of the highest point, merely affirmed that this was the one ascended by him, I should have acquiesced of course, and admitted that I had been mistaken, because in his publications he had failed to describe this peak. But fortunately for the cause of truth, while putting forward this claim, he accompanied it with statements showing conclusively that he had not been on it.

With a knowledge therefore of these things, if I had acquiesced in his declarations, I should not only have been obliged to admit that I had fallen into an error, (a matter perhaps of little moment to any one else,) but I should have been compelled to sacrifice what I felt to be the truth of the matter. This of course I could not do, and hence a reply has become necessary.

It must appear to every impartial mind, that in the publications of Prof. M. (two only in number) made in 1835 and 1844, he has furnished nothing by which I or any other person could be expected to GUESS that he ever was on the highest point as designated by me. It is equally manifest from what he has since written, that, taking his own statements to be true, he has not been there. That this communication is so long, is owing to the fact that I wished to produce all that Prof. M. has written, so that full justice might be done him. What are the merits of the controversy I leave the public to decide.

Very respectfully,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, June 28th, 1856.

JULY 1ST, 1856.

P. S.—After I had written and made arrangements for publishing the above, I received last night a copy of the Spectator published June 26th, containing Prof. M.'s second letter. It requires very little additional from me.—What he says there, is still more conclusive against him than any thing he has yet written. His apprehension as to the accuracy of Mr. Cooke's map is very unnecessary. In making out the draft of the map of the Black Mountain, which I furnished Mr. Cooke, I did not rely only on my own careful observations of the mountain, made from different points on it, but I had the benefit of an accurate survey made by one of the most competent surveyors in the western part of the State, N. Blackstock, esq., in the year 1846, who surveyed and measured almost the entire chain of the Black. He ran a line up the ridge between the Cat-tail, or north fork of Caney river, and the middle one, quite to the top of the Black. From thence, keeping on the crest of its ridge, first in a southerly and next a westerly direction, and finally in a northwesterly course to Yeates's Knob, he measured the distances from point to point, carefully taking likewise the several bearings with the compass. His plat was copied by me, and by following it Mr. Cooke will have the satisfaction of presenting to the public the first accurate outline of this remarkable mountain.

Professor M.'s statement, that the county line of Yancey passes over the highest point of the mountain, and that this point is at the head of the ridge between the north and middle forks of Caney river, is simply an absurdity. This latter point is at least six miles north of the line of Yancey and Buncombe. So also the highest point is nearly four miles in the same direction. Even Mt. Mitchell, the most southerly of those discussed, is wholly in Yancey, and almost a mile north of the line. As to the particular phraseology of the act of assembly referred to, (quite indefinite in itself,) it may be remarked that probably no member of the legislature that passed it had ever been on top of the Black Mountain; and even if such had been the fact, it is still more improbable that such a person could have told which part of a ridge seventeen miles long was the highest. Even the hunters most about the mountain differed in opinion as to which was the highest point. As to where the line of Yancey county in fact is, there is no room for dispute, With respect to his assertion that there is no "high peak at all" in the interior of Yancey county, it is as ridiculous as would be the declaration that there is no such mountain there as the Black. All its higher points are in Yancey.

But he says I place Mount Mitchell and Mount Gibbes on "the edge of the Caney river basin." Unquestionably I do. Everybody who has been on the Black, except Prof. M. knows that the whole of one side of its entire range is drained by the various branches of Caney river. Of the rain water that falls on Mount Mitchell and Mount Gibbes, that portion which runs off on their western and northwestern sides goes into the longest tributaries of Caney, while the portion running off on the other side, or to the east, finds its way into the head of South Tow river.

But no water from either of these points can get into Swannanoa, unless it should take upon itself the trouble of climbing that ridge, the most prominent part of which rejoices in the euphonious appellation of "Potato-top."

But Prof. M. thinks the highest point, as seen from Yeates's Knob, bears "S. 55 east, or thereabouts." This will be about the direction of Mt. Mitchell. The highest point is nearly, but not quite, east from Yeatee's Knob. When on the former the last time, though I had no compass with me, (for I had that morning, on Mt. Mitchell, accidentally broken the one I carried up for the purpose,) yet, from the course of the sun and the shadows at 12 o'clock, I was satisfied that Yeatee's Knob was a little north of me. Blackstock takes it to be by nearly half a mile the most northerly. The two points are probably six miles apart, in a direct line. Mt. Mitchell, as seen from the highest point, bears S. 30 west, and is somewhat less than three miles distant, on a bee line.

Had I seen this last letter of Prof. Mitchell, my communication might have been made much shorter, and still have been sufficient to make out the case conclusitely against him. As, however, I had the trouble of writing it, the printer may go on with the publication.

T. L. C.

Democracy National--its Opponents Sectional.

Facts are stubborn things, and so are figures; and we propose to prove, by facts and figures, that the Democratic party always has been and is yet national, and that no other national party has existed in this country for many years past. What we mean by a *national* party is, one whose great leading principles are the same in every section.

The Whig party was once national, but by degrees it became more and more sectional, and finally ceased to exist. Upon its ruins arose Know Nothingism, a sectional party, founded in hyprocrisy and deception. Be patient, and we will adduce the proofs.

To show the sectionalism of the old Whig party, we will go back some twenty years.—When Florida applied for admission into the Union, in 1835, with a constitution recognizing slavery, there were 115 votes in the House in favor of its admission, every Northern Democrat except three voting for it, while the vote against its admission was 106, including every Northern Whig. In the Senate, out of thirty-six votes cast for the bill, 12 were cast by Northern Democrats; while all the negatives, nine in number, were cast by Northern Whigs.

But we come down to a later period.—When the Mexican treaty was under consideration the Wilmot proviso was attempted to be applied to the territory acquired. For this proviso Hale, Clayton and others, now Know Nothings, voted; and against it we find such men as Cass, Dickinson and Douglas. The following is a classification of the vote on the Proviso in the Senate:

	For	Against
Northern Whigs,	10	none
Southern Whigs,	2	9
Northern Democrats,	3	12
Southern Democrats,	none	17

Thus showing that while Northern Whigs were unanimous against us, three-fourth of the Northern Democrats were for us.

The votes on the bills known as "the Utah bill," and "the Texas and Mexico bill," also show the nationality of the Democratic, and the sectionalism of the Whig party. The same principle as that embodied in the Kansas- Nebraska bill was applied to these Territories, viz: that they might come into the Union with Constitutions either admitting or prohibiting slavery, or in other words, that the people of the Territories themselves might regulate their own domestic institutions. The following are the votes in the House of Representatives:

ON THE UTAH BILL.

	For	Against
Northern Democrats,	32	18
Southern Democrats,	31	15
Northern Whigs,	10	52
Southern Whigs,	24	none

Showing nearly two thirds of the Northern Democrats *for us*, while over five to one of the Northern Whigs were *against us.*

ON THE TEXAS AND MEXICO BILL.

	For	Against
Northern Democrats,	32	17
Southern Democrats,	27	29
Northern Whigs,	24	50
Southern Whigs,	25	1

The vote on the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill was as follows:

	For	Against
Northern Democrats,	26	15
Southern Democrats,	36	
Southern Whigs,	24	
Northern Whigs,	4	57

Thus showing nearly two-thirds of the Northern Democrats for the bill, and more than fifteen to one of the Northern Whigs against it.

In 1854 an attempt was made to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill, and the following is the vote:

	For repeal.	Against repeal.
Northern Whigs,	33	5
Northern Democrats,	8	50
Southern Whigs,		17
Southern Democrats,		48

Here we have over six to one in our favor of the Northern Democrats, and over seven to one of Northern Whigs against us.

We come next to the vote on the Nebraska bill—a bill simply removing restrictions placed upon the South by the Missouri Compromise, and opening the new Territories to Southern as well as Northern emigration. Here is the vote:

	For	Against
Northern Democrats,	44	43
Southern Democrats,	55	2
Northern Whigs,	none	48
Southern Whigs,	14	7

Here we find a majority of Northern Democrats with us, and Northern Whigs unanimously against us. In the Senate, there were seven to one of the Northern Democrats with us, while every Northern Whig was against us. Of the Southern Whigs who voted against the bill, such as Rogers and Puryear of North Carolina, Bugg, Callum, and Etheridge, of Tennessee, &c., every one are Know Nothings, or in full fellowship with that faction.

And just about at this point the old Whig

party ceased to exist, and Know Nothingism took its place. Under the rule of this dark order, what became of the 44 Northern national Democrats who had voted for the Nebraska bill? Fourteen of them were returned from strong Democratic districts; and Know Nothings elected 26 free-soil fusionists and 4 Whig free-soilers in place of the other 30! Even in its earliest infancy Know Nothingism gave unmistakeable evidence of its abolition paternity.

Let us trace this little black brat on. Its old father, Abolition, was proud of his bantling, and in hot haste he hurried it South, East and West. The elections again came on, and it filled the House of Representatives with abolitionists. Out of the 234 members in the House, 120 were elected as Know Nothings. Mr. Smith, of Tenn., in a recent speech in Congress, made the classification, and it was not denied. Of these 120 Know Nothings, 75 voted for the abolitionist Banks for Speaker, and he also got 28 votes from members elected as black Republicans. He did not receive one single Democratic vote.—Here is conclusive proof of the nationality of the Democratic party; and equally conclusive proof of the sectionalism and abolitionism of the Know Nothing faction. Not one Democrat, either North or South, could be found to fuse with Know Nothings; but 28 black republicans saw such a *family likeness* in the brotherhood of the dark order, that they readily combined with it.

But Know Nothings tell us we are in great danger from foreigners and Catholics. It is *prima facie* evidence of hyprocrisy and intentional fraud that these discoveries were made so suddenly, and only by selfish demagogues, reckless politicians, and disappointed office seekers. And when we see them fail to adduce any evidence to sustain their charges, we might set them down as false; but we will go farther, and prove them false, although the burden of proof rests on them.

In the first place we defy them to point to one single Catholic or foreigner who came amongst us to make his home with us, that has ever raised either his hand or his voice against our Constitution, our Union, or our institutions. But to show that the cry against foreigners is all humbug, and intended to deceive, we present the following statistics from the census returns of 1850:

Number of foreign born *citizens* in the United States,	2,224,648
Native born,	17,742,915

Even supposing these two millions of foreign born citizens to be inimical, how could they prevail against seventeen millions? But of these foreign born citizens, 1,488,523 are English and Irish, all speaking our language, and all reared under institutions similar, in many respects, to our own. Then there are only about 756,000 foreigners among us not of our language, and these are mostly Germans, generally a peaceable, industrious and thrifty race.

But if the influx of foreigners be an evil, that evil is certainly not felt in the Southern States, in which there is an average of only two foreigners to every hundred inhabitants. Then they are no burthen to us of the South; and should we encourage abolitionism by joining in with the North to rid them of what they say is an evil to them? Rather let us turn our batteries upon those who are making war on us—*the Protestant native abolitionists.*

But even admitting foreign emigration to be an evil, does Know Nothingism afford any remedy? It *invites* foreigners to come—it only would debar them the privileges of citizenship. The effect would be, an influx of the worthless and profligate, and an exclusion of such as would make good citizens. We would impose burdens on them, but allow them no representation. If they had the spirit of men, it would make them our enemies.

So much for foreigners. The cry against Catholics is still more hyprocritical. According to the census of 1850, there are only 675,721 Catholics in the United States, while there are over 13,000,000 of Protestants.—Even if Catholics were disposed to be inimical, would not their insignificant number render them ridiculous rather than dangerous? But when we have not one single instance on record of a Catholic citizen saying or doing one thing against us, the charge against them at once renders those making it liable to suspicion of something worse than political deception. To obtain office and emoluments is the moving cause of such conduct; and patriotism has no part in it.

We have seen, then, that Know Nothingism and black Republicanism have fraternized. The common bond of union is hatred to the Democratic party, hatred to the Constitution and to the South. They are striving to break down those Constitutional barriers that protect slavery. All the factions and isms are combined for a crusade against slaveholders; and it is passing strange that Southern men can cling to such an organization. Southern men would do well to enquire why such a storm is raised against Catholics and foreigners, while Protestant natives who protest against the equality of the South with the North, are suffered to go unscathed. Southern men would do well to enquire whether the dangers to their institutions come from Catholics and foreigners, or from native Yankee abolitionists; and against that quarter from which danger threatens, let our opposition be directed. If Beecher, and Hale, and Greely, and Seward, and Sharpe's rifles, and Colt's revolvers and Emigrant Aid Societies are dangerous to our institutions, while Catholics and foreigners have done nothing against us, in the name of common sense and of self-preservation, why let the former alone and hurl our thunders at the latter?

Three thousand native Protestant ministers of the North protested, blasphemously, in the name of Almighty God, against the Nebraska bill. No Catholic or foreigner has ever done this. Native Protestants of the North are sending arms to the abolitionists in Kansas with which to murder slaveholders. Catholics and foreigners have no hand in this. No danger threatens us from any quarter except from our own brethren of the North. We are acting a suicidal part to fight those who let us alone, and to let alone those who fight us.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Terrible Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

A collision occurred to-day on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, between an excursion train containing the children of St. Michael's Church, and the regular train, by which thirty-nine persons, including the priest, were killed, and sixty-nine injured. The cars took fire, and many of the bodies were burned.

Correspondence of the News.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. July 16, 1856.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

The Anti-Know-Nothing party which met here to-day, adopted by resolution the subjoined proceedings. At an early hour of the day, it became evident from the continued influx of the people that the Court House, although very spacious, would be quite insufficient for their accommodation. The speaking therefore took place in a grove in the vicinity of the village. The attraction of the day was the Hon. John Kerr, whose genuine and forcible eloquence is perfectly well known and appreciated, throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina. On the present occasion, however, warmed by the dangers which press upon his country, and justly indignant at the desertion of principle, and at the base truckling to party interests, characterizing the Southern Know Nothings, he certainly far surpassed every other effort of his in which we have been privileged to hear him. Every position was illustrated by a series of *facts*, well calculated to alarm the most bold, to display the serious complications in public affairs, and to expose the worse than blindness of those who are reckless enough to sacrifice even the land of their birth to a mere hatred of the Democratic name. Of the express object of the meeting, and of the position which those who organized it, are determined to uphold, the following resolutions will inform you; and you will observe that we act in accordance with our instructions by forwarding a copy to your Journal for insertion.

C. LEVENTHORPE, }
THOS. Y. HARRIS, } *Sec'y.*

Proceedings of the Mass Meeting assembled at Rutherfordton on July 16th, 1856.

The Anti-Know-Nothing Party (composed of Whigs and Democrats) having appointed this meeting with the view to explain the principles which actuate them in the present critical and extremely dangerous postures of this country, deem it necessary to embody those principles in a few explanatory resolutions:

They consider that the plans of the K. N. order, do not differ materially from those advocated during the last Congressional canvass, with the difference, however, that as the public voice was on that occasion unmistakeably pronounced against the proscriptive and thoroughly un-American nature of their association, it is now their design to attain the same ends by insidiously denying their own existence as an order, and their attachment to that system of religious and civil persecution, which, only twelve months past, was made the subject of the most solemn and binding oaths and obligations:

Resolved, therefore, That it being well understood that Ex-President Fillmore has taken upon himself the full obligations comprised in the admission to the third degree of the Know Nothing order, and that as he has not since repudiated in any way his connection with that order, we consider that, ipso facto, he has disqualified himself to become the dispenser of an impartial justice, as the chief officer of a great republic.

Resolved, That we cordially and unanimously approve the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, and announce our adherence to James Buchanan for President, and J. C. Breckenridge for Vice President, as being the firm, open, and honorable advocates of civil and religious liberty, as professed by the only truly national party of this confederation.

Resolved, That we regard with patriotic pleasure and pride the code of principles embodied in the platform of the the national Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing party at Cincinnati:—that we esteem that instrument to be a fair exponent of the Constitution of the United States, breathing, as it does, in every word and line, the spirit of liberty, and expressive, as it is, of devotion to those noble and time-honored precepts, which have kept this Union, from its earliest to the present day, spotless and untouched, the admiration and glory of the world, and a refuge for the oppressed of every nation.

Resolved, That it is with sincere joy we find our present Governor, Thos. Bragg, before us as a candidate for re-election to the Gubernatorial office—that we consider his uniform consistency, talent, and impartiality, point him out as worthy of the exalted and onerous position which he occupies, and that we shall spare no pains, both by our votes and by such influence as we may be able to command, to procure his triumphant return to Raleigh.

Upon motion, *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be voted to our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. John Kerr, which are his due, not only for his eloquent and convincing address, but for the unswerving integrity with which, passing by all party considerations, he has taken his stand on the side of freedom and the union.

Resolved, upon further motion, That the Secretaries of this Meeting shall supply a copy of the proceedings to the Raleigh Standard and to the Asheville News.

Further by the Niagara.

HALIFAX, July 16.

A much better feeling was evidenced towards America by the finance and trade papers. They say that negotiations have been renewed, and are in a train of amicable adjustment.

In England and France the crops were good. In Russia, Spain and Austria about an average. In Portugal bad.

Another squadron of eight ships was to sail from Havana against Mexico.

Denmark apprehends another difficulty with Schleswig Holstein. Norway and Sweden adhere to the maritime law of nations as declared by the Congress of Paris. An insurrection was expected in Paris.

ASSAULT ON EX-BISHOP IVES IN NEW YORK.—The ex-Bishop of North Carolina, Professor J. Silliman Ives, was knocked down and brutally assaulted Tuesday morning, at the office of the Hudson river depot, by a baggage master there; the only offence of the reverend gentleman being a request to deliver over a valise and trunk, for which he had a check from the conductor. The offender was arrested, taken before a justice and sentenced to deliver the baggage, pay a heavy fine, and to give bonds for his future good behavior.

BUFFALO, July 17.

The steamer Northern Indiana, from Toledo, was burnt this morning and 20 or 30 passengers are missing.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 24, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st	Dist.,	W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d	"	W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d	"	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th	"	GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th	"	S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th	"	JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th	"	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

DAVID COLEMAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

MARCUS ERWIN.

FOR SHERIFF:

G. W. HAMPTON.

Madison County.

Dr. John Yancey, a gallant champion of sound National principles, is a candidate for re-election to the Commons from Madison.—He is opposed by Col. John A. Fagg, Know Nothing. A friend writing from Madison, informs us that Messrs. Coleman and Vance, for the Senate, and Yancey and Fagg, for the Commons, addressed the people last Tuesday week. He says Coleman and Yancey will be triumphantly sustained by the people. We should think so, judging from the odiousness of Know Nothingism in that county. We predict an increased majority for Coleman and Yancey.

Coming Out!

We have a letter from Henderson County, giving us the names of *thirteen* members of the Know-Nothing order, who have all come out within a few days. Several of the *leaders* of the order in Haywood are out, and one of them, a very popular and talented man, is going to take the stump for the Democratic candidates. Push on the column, the people are at work, and Know Nothingism is a dead cock in the pit.

"STILL THEY COME."—We see that Paul C. Cameron, of Orange, is a candidate for the Senate in that County. Mr. Cameron has always been a Whig, but has recently declared his purpose to act with the Democratic party. Of a truth, the old-line Whigs are "right side up."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The day fixed for the election of electors to elect a President and Vice President of the United States, is the first Tuesday, after the first Monday in November. It will fall this year upon the fourth day of the month.

☞The Bowlinggreen Standard, heretofore Know Nothing, has pulled down the name of Fillmore and Donelson, and run up in their stead those of Buchanan and Breckenridge. It will hereafter be found battling nobly and gallantly for Democracy and the country. Long may it wave!

KENTUCKY.—We notice that a Fremont electoral ticket has been nominated in this State. Cassius M. Clay is one of the senatorial electors.

☞The Senate has passed the House bill appropriating $50,000 for the construction of roads in Minnesota and Nebraska.

☞The Plainfield (New Jersey) Union, Essex county, for the last twelve years whig, has hoisted the Buchanan flag. The Editor says the whig party being broken up, he goes back to the political faith in which he was brought up.

☞The Janesville *Free Press* speaks of John C. Fremont as being of the same mental cast that Jackson was. Wonder if that fellow could distinguish between a toad and an elephant.

Gov. Bragg in the East.

The Raleigh Standard says, we continue to receive the most cheering intelligence from the Eastern part of the State. Gov. Bragg is doing his whole duty in the cause of the Constitution and the Union; and his efforts are cheering and arousing the Democrats and Anti-Know Nothings, and carrying dismay into the ranks of "Sam."

The "Tarborough Southerner," in concluding its notice of Gov. Bragg's speech at that place, says:

"Gov. Bragg was listened to with the most profound attention, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. His speech produced a very happy impression, and old Edgecombe will give a real old-fashioned majority in August for the man whom she admires for his high talent and inflexible devotion to principle."

The Wilmington Commercial, an old line Whig paper, disgusted with the mummeries and heresies of Know-Nothingism, is giving a zealous support to Gov. Bragg, the people's candidate. The Commercial says of the discussion at that place:—

"We were present during the most of the time of the discussion between Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer, on Thursday last. A very large crowd attended, perhaps nearly, or quite one thousand persons.

We do not know that an analysis of the speaking on this occasion will be necessary.—Gov. Bragg avowed the doctrine we sustain, and very ably and clearly defined the true position of parties. He convicted his opponent of some few mistakes in regard to Gov. B's course, and *particularly* on a charge that he had opposed free suffrage; he put Mr. Gilmer into a very awkward position, from which he was unable to extricate himself, so far as we could observe. We do not care to discuss the merits of the parties, more than simply to say that Gov. Bragg has decidedly the advantage of his opponent, both in regard to facts and their exemplification. He is a very powerful speaker, and has the capacity to rivet the attention and convince the understanding. We are very much mistaken if he did not cause the scales to fall from the eyes of some who were his opponents at the beginning of the discussion.

Mr. Gilmer is a strong man when on the right side. But his was an up-hill business, and it was evident that he felt it to be so.

Both gentlemen are of much private worth, and entitled to the respect of their fellow-citizens. It would be well for some of our political snarlers and brawlers if they would take example from the deportment and manner these gentlemen exhibited towards each other, in their animated discussion.

If we rightly understand him, Mr. Gilmer is anti-Nebraska, and in favor of Compromises—he is therefore hostile to the chief points of our political faith, as well as that of the National Democracy.

We should look upon his election as a public calamity, because it would cheer the hearts of the black Republicans to find a Governor of North-Carolina not constitutionally orthodox, but willing to secede in some degree from the only ground of our security and safety.

We do not, however, look for any such result. The Democracy must be very relax, indeed, if they do not give Gov Bragg a very large majority, and quite answerable to reproach if they do not cause it to exceed ten or twelve thousand. We hope our friends will not wait till November, when the *coup de grace* is to be given to their opponents, but make a handsome turn-out in August, to encourage our friends abroad."

A "Republican" Delegate Advised to Leave Virginia.

The citizens of Fauquier County, Virginia, held a meeting on the 26th, at Piedmont Station, to express their indignation at the alleged conduct of Mr. J. C. Underwood, in pretending to represent Virginia in the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. The meeting, it appears, adopted resolutions discarding all sectional parties, adhering to the Constitution and the the Union as it is, and denouncing as a libel any attempt to make an impression that Freesoil or Abolition doctrines are gaining a foothold in Virginia. A committee was appointed to convey the sentiments of the meeting to Mr. Underwood, and to inform him "that they deem it just and advisable that he should leave the State as speedily as he can find it in his power to do so."

☞The Marianna (Fa.) Patriot, hitherto neutral, has come out for Buchanan and Breckinridge, for the following sound reasons:

"The approaching contest for President of this republic will be one of momentous consideration to the people of the United States, and particularly to the South; *it will be a contest between democracy and black republicanism*, and if the right man is not elected, it will be fraught with danger and destruction to this Union. We consider the democratic party the only national party in the Union, and we believe, therefore, that every man who loves the constitution and the Union—legacies left us by our ancestors, and which should be cherished with untiring zeal and patriotism—should rally under the banner of democracy. We consider the present campaign as between the North and South, and every southern man should contribute his energies to the defence of the South, and aid in promoting peace and harmony thoughout the country."

Gen. Gadsden.

The New York Herald says that Gen. Gadsden has resigned his post as Minister to Mexico, and Mr. Forsyth, editor of the Mobile Register, has been appointed in his place.

His name was sent into the Senate on Tuesday, and he has been telegraphed to come to Washington immediately.

FOR THE NEWS.

MARION, N. C., July 19, 1856.

Editor of News:—You will please state that I am no longer a member of the American party. I am done with it, and intend to be a free voter hereafter. That's all.

WILLIAM MAFFITT.

Kenneth Rayner.

This gentleman, who was placed at the tail of the sub-bolting nomination of Stockton as the head, has written a long letter declining the *honor!* It was certainly a great fall from the longed for nomination for the *Presidency* by the great body of his party, down, down to the tail end of the picayune ticket of the New Jersy *sub bolters!*

Mr. Rayner's letter is a rare production.—It draws a dark picture of Know Nothingism—shows up its "perversions," its "interpolations," &c., as the causes of its present imbecility. He even asserts that "trading politicians" had obtained sufficient influence in the order to foist upon it, to some extent, the machinery of party politics. Alas! his famous Third Degree was impotent to save the Order in its *pretended* purity!—its boasted nationality! The author of the Third Degree is compelled to confess a *failure!* Nay, more. Kenneth Rayner—the great high priest of North Carolina Know Nothingism—asserts that the "direction and management of the order was taken from the hands of the honest and unpretending masses," "and it fell under the control of selfish and ambitious politicians!" But we must give the reader a fuller view, from Mr. Rayner's own bitter confession. Read the dark and damning picture as drawn by this High Priest of the Order.—Our K. N. friends who regard Rayner as infallible, will find but little to cheer them in this letter. Hear him:

"As long as the American party adhered strictly to these great principles; as long as it ignored all extraneous and minor questions: as long as it preserved its *prestige* of a great popular uprising against foreign influence, priestly tyranny, and assaults upon the Union; it swept everything before it. As long as its members agreed to tolerate differences of opinion, on irrelevant questions, and to act together for the general good, nothing could stay its march. The rival parties of the country stood aghast at its whirlwind progress.—I am not sure its immense strength did not originate the causes of its late disasters. Its friends seemed to think it strong enough to carry any and every thing—*and hence they endeavored to engraft upon it other issues of domestic policy and of* SECTIONAL IMPORT.—Of its enemies, those who openly assailed it with slander and misrepresentation were powerless for harm; whilst others crept within its folds, some to pervert it from its principles, and others to spy out its machinery and betray it to its foes. And then again the indifferent—those who have no fixed opinions on any question, but who will fight for whom soever will pay them best; I mean the *trading politicians—enlisted under its banner to carry out selfish views;* and to that end foisted on it, to some extent, the machinery of party politics.

The effect was instantly apparent. As soon as those of one section began to interpolate on its creed their views of anti-slavery, and those of another section, their views of pro slavery—as soon as the *direction and management of the order was taken from the hands of the honest and unpretending masses* with whom it had originated, and who adhere to it for the sake of its principles alone, *and it fell under the control of selfish and ambitious politicians*—the people of the country saw and felt that something was wrong, and enthusiasm began to give way to *indifference* and *neglect.* With its first reverses, those who had gotten control of the order became alarmed; and then commenced that series of *temporizing* and *blunders*, which have ended in mystifying the public mind, to some extent, as to our definite aims, and subjecting us to the charge of inconsisteney and vacillation. In the vain expectation of disarming the enemies of the order, of their weapons of falsehood and perversion, *concessions have been made again and again*, which, instead of abating, have only increased the violence of their malignity. In the equally vain hope of mollifying the hatred of the Romish Church, and of satisfying the croaking conscientiousness of lukewarm friends, *one of our cordinal principles*, (I mean resistence to the aggressions of the Romish Hierarchy) *has been so* DILUTED, that, like Douglas' Kansas bill, *it is construed one way in one section, and another in another.* In addition to this, other issues, extraneous to the objects and purposes of the order, have been added from time to time—differing in different sections, to enable local politicians to save themselves at home, regardless of the effect upon the general good of the order, *as a national organization.* And it has turned out, that many who aided in originating this great movement—many who fought for it with might and main, in the days of its pristine purity—find themselves left far in the rear; and that they have become objects of denunciation and abuse, by those who have thus travestied its simple and fair lineaments, who held aloof from it in the weakness of its infancy, but who rushed to its embrace in the strength of its manhood!

I foresaw the dangers which beset us, and predicted the consequences, at the Philadelphia Convention in June 1855. I then discovered a growing disposition to try to conciliate the adherents of the Romish Church in certain States, by abating the stringency of our position to the dangerous assumptions of Papacy—and I warned our friends that if this was done, it would not only be a compromise of a great principle, but that whilst it would fail to appease the bitter hatred of Romanism, it would lose us the confidence of the rural population, whose resistance of Popery was pehaps the strongest element in their attachment to American principles. I there witnessed a struggle between the Northern and Southern Delegates, as to who should obtain a triumph, in fitting in the "slavery" plank of the platform. For myself, I wanted no such plank in it. I used every effort in my power to prevent its insertion. I saw plainly, that when the American party had to "walk the plank," it would do so to its sorrow. First—because the question of slavery was extraneous to the aims and ends of our organization. Secondly—because from the very inherent nature of the order, it could accomplish its mission, only as a *national* party; embracing true hearted Americans of every shade of opinion, on other and minor questions, undivided and undistracted by sectional or local issues. I did not wish to see the American party using the question of slavery agitation, as an electioneering hobby—as the anti-American party is doing; laying down a platform to be construed as anti-slavery in one section, and pro-slavery in another. And even if I had wished it I knew very well, that with the materials of which the American party was composed, no such game could be successfully played out. It will be recollected by many, that I then warned my Southern friends, that even if they could succeed in obtaining the strongest pro-slavery platform they might desire, yet, if thereby disruption of the order followed (as I feared, believed, and predicted would be the case) with the loss of our national unity, we should lose the talisman of our strength. I then told them, that the loss of harmony and concert of action would weaken us far more, than the platform would strengthen us, even in the South.

But other counsels than mine and those who concurred with me prevailed. The slavery question was interpolated upon the three "points," "pure and simple" (to use a phrase of late European Diplomacy;) repudiations of that portion of the platform did follow in most of the Northern State Councils—the Southern elections during the Summer and Fall of '55 showed who was right and who was wrong—and we are now reaping the bitter fruits of our dissensions on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Rayner bitterly denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as follows:

No man of any sagacity and observation can conceal from himself the fact, that the present condition of the conntry is alarming. At both ends of the Union the slavery questions pale in insignificance before it, *in the public estimation.* Americanism—all the delicate questions involved in our foreign relations—all important questions of internal policy—all, for the time, seem to be ignored by the popular mind. The phantom of discord, exercised by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is stalking through the land, freightening men from their propriety. In the dissensions which now distract our country—in the scenes of violence and commotion which prevail in Congress—in the blood which is flowing in Kansas, and which, like that of Abel, is crying from the ground to Heaven for retribution—in the shocks and concussions which are testing the strength of the Union—we are realizing the sad consequences of that most unwise and unfortunate measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Its authors sowed the wind, and our suffering country is now reaping the whirlwind. From the day of the consummation of this measure, I have ever believed it would prove to this nation, what the wrath of Achilles did to Greece, "the direful spring of woes unnumbered."

Truly, Mr. Rayner draws a sad picture of Know Nothingism at the present day; its unity—its nationality! He makes it out a bad case. Yet he ought to know, and the K. N. are estopped from objecting to his authority, for he is the man they swear by. If a Democrat had talked about the K. N. platform having been so plastered with "interpolations" as to be construed one way at the North, and another at the South, they would have denounced it as a matter of course.—But Rayner says it and they are bound to acknowledge his authority.

H. C. Female College.

After a vacation of two months the exercises at the Female College were resumed on Monday last. The session opened, as we learn, with about one hundred and fifty students. Many more are expected during the present week, and the number in attendance will, it is thought, reach two hundred and fifty. We trust it may be so. The Institution presents every facility for the acquisition of a thorough Education which parents could desire. No better location could be found for health, morality and social refinement. Dr. Cummings is eminently fitted in every respect for his responsible post, and commands the confidence of all who know him. His assistants are all well qualified for their respective positions. The College is rapidly taking the high stand to which it is so pre-eminently entitled, and is destined to rank among the foremost of the literary Institutions of the land.

Let them come, for although the Steward's Hall is full, private families are opening their houses, and will take boarders at $1,50 per week, and 37 1-2 cents per dozen for washing.

Mr. Clingman's Letter.

Do not fail to read Mr. Clingman's letter on the measurements of the Black Mountain, written in reply to Prof. Mitchell, on our outside page. We think every candid reader will conclude with us, after reading it, that Mr. Clingman has satisfactorally shown that the peak measured by him last Fall, had never been visited even by Prof. Mitchell.

On Tuesday morning last, we received the following note from N. Blackstock, Esq., which it will be seen, corroborates the statements of Mr. Clingman as to the localities spoken of in his letter.

ASHEVILLE, July 21st., 1856.

T. W. Atkin, Esq:—Dear sir; I have seen a communication from the Hon. T. L. Clingman to you, with regard to the Black Mountain, which he requested me to examine, with reference to the location of several points on the Mountain which he described, and if his statements corresponded with my recollection of the facts, to make it known to you.

I have carefully examined his statement with regard to the different localities mentioned, and I believe him to be correct. You can, therefore, make such use of this as you may think proper.

In his communication you will see that he referred to me as having been on the mountain in 1846. This is inaccurate, it was June, 1845, I made the survey he speaks of. This is unimportant, however.

Yours, respectfully,
N. BLACKSTOCK.

New wheat is selling at Petersburg, Va., at $1,50 per bushel.

A gentleman in Paducah offers to bet five thousand dollars that Kentucky will go for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

The Brooks Case.

Our representative, Mr. Clingman, made an eloquent and powerful speech against the resolution to expel Mr. Brooks for his righteous castigation of the infamous Sumner. He shows most clearly that the House has no constitutional jurisdiction over the matter, it properly falling under the cognizance of the criminal courts,—that Sumner, for his low and villainous blackguardism and base falsehoods, richly merited the whipping. If we had the space, we would publish the speech entire.

The resolution to expel Mr. Brooks having failed, one to censure him was then introduced, during the pendency of which, he resigned his seat.

A resolution was passed censuring Hon. L. M. Keitt for his connection with the assault, by yeas 106, nays 96.

A resolution censuring Mr. Edmundson was rejected—yeas 60, nays 136.

Mr. Keitt has resigned his seat; and writs of election have been issued by Gov. Adams of South Carolina, fixing the 28th July as the time for holding an election to supply the vacancies caused by the resignations of Messrs. Brooks and Keitt. They will be returned without opposition.

Speaking of this matter the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

The most intense excitement prevailed in the House to-day during the discussion on the report to expel Brooks. At one period a personal collision would have occurred between Messrs. Keitt and Hickman, but for the prompt intervention of friends. Col. Orr's speech was exceedingly able, discussing the power of the House to take cognizance of affairs occuring elsewhere, and showing up vigorously the exaggerations of the majority report. A great many members are prepared to speak on the question, and it will probably occupy two or three days more.

The most strenuous exertions are being made to prevent any collisions, yet it is plain that there is a good deal of tinder lying about, and the slightest spark will kindle it. It is not supposed the necessary two-thirds vote can be procured to expel Brooks.

Mr. Campbell declares his intention not to call the previous question until the speeches are exhausted. Mr. Clingman quoted Dr. Franklin, who thought freedom of speech and freedom of cudgel should go hand in hand, and also alluded to the attack on Mr. Churchill by Mr. Cullum, since elected Clerk of the House by the Republican party. Mr. Clingman, as well as Colonel Orr, avowed their responsibility, in or out, of Congress, if any gentleman was electioneering for a fight. The Republicans use many harsh epithets in debate, but invariably declare when called to account that they do not mean to apply them to the party present. Senator Butler was in the House during the discussion.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 16

Cotton is firm—sales of 10,000 bales, at 11 7-8 cents for middling Orleans, and 11 5-8 cents for upland. Flour declined—Ohio $6.30. Wheat five cents lower. Corn lower. Freights easier.

DIED,

Of Whooping Cough, on Reem's Creek, Monday night, the 14th inst., in the 4th month of his age, Jesse Pierce, infant son of Davolt and Perlina Hunsucker. We can but mourn with the parents; but our Saviour says, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." And David, when deprived of a dearly beloved child, consoled himself with the thought: "It cannot come to me but I can go to it.

The poet has beautifully expressed the promises of the Bible thus:

"I take these little lambs" said he,
"And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blessed.

Death may the bands of life unloose,
But can't dissolve my love;
Millions of infant souls compose
The family above."

May these blessed thoughts console the parents of this sprightly little babe; and may they and their children, so live and act, as to meet IT in Heaven, and make an undivided family there, is the sincere wish of

A FRIEND.

☞ E. G. Foster, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Columbus, Polk County.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE,
In Cherokee County, N. C.

I WILL OFFER for sale to the highest bidder, on the 2nd day of September next, (being TUESDAY of Cherokee Superior Court,) at the town of

Murphey,

all of my LANDS remaining unsold, lying on Hiwassee River, 16 miles East of Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., containing 1000 Acres, more or less.

The tract upon which I reside contains about 500 acres, and is one of the best improved Farms in Western North Carolina, having upon it a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses, a good orchard, and an excellent spring convenient for use. There are 200 acres of this tract in cultivation, 150 acres being

GOOD BOTTOM LAND,

a portion of which is well adapted to meadow.—The remainder is timbered land, a part of which could be easily cleared, and would produce well.

Another tract lies adjoining and above on the River, containing 300 acres, 100 of which is BOTTOM, partly meadow. This tract is well watered and well timbered.

I have also two Mountain Tracts, of 100 acres each, lying in good range, convenient for grazing.

Terms.

One third cash—the remainder in instalments of one and two years, bearing interest, with bond and good security.

SAM'L TATE.

Fort Hembree, N. C., July 24, 1856.

Circulate the Documents!

We will send the NEWS until after the Presidential election for

FIFTY CENTS!

No name will be entered upon our books until the money is paid. Democrats, go to work and circulate the documents.

REAL ESTATE,
HORSES, MULES, HOGS, CATTLE, CORN, BACON, &c., &c..
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of James M. Smith, deceased, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, in the town of ASHEVILLE on

The 12th Day of August Next,

and days following, three or four valuable Tracts of

LAND,

One of which lies in the immediate vicinity of Asheville, and embraces a large body of valuable

RIVER BOTTOM.

The other tracts all lie within three or four miles—in all some **1500 Acres.**

ALSO, a valuable one acre lot, on Main street, on which there is a very large new Stable.

The above will be sold on a credit of one and two years. Purchaser required to give bond and approved security.

Also,

At same time and place, will be sold **30 or 40 MULES and HORSES,**

About 100 head of **CATTLE,** of which number there are some 25 Milch Cows and Calves.

One hundred and twenty head of SHEEP.

175 head of **HOGS.**

Five or six hundred Bushels of **Wheat.**

Twenty Five hundred bushels of **OLD CORN,** the present crops of Corn, Oats, Rye, and Potatoes; also a large quantity of **HAY.**

Ten thousand pounds of Choice **Bacon.** 3000 pounds of **Lard,** a large quantity of **Flour,** 100 Sacks of **Salt.**

ALSO, the stock of HIDES, LEATHER, TOOLS, BARK, &c., now in Tan Yard.

Seven **Waggons,** two just finished; several Carts; one or two Yoke of Oxen; two

Setts of Smith Tools,

Every variety of Farming implements; two

Family Carriages,

and one pair of well broke Carriage horses; a very large quantity of household and kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of personal property not here enumerated.

For all sums over $20 a credit of twelve months will be given—bond and approved security required.

For further particulars call on W. W. McDowell, Asheville.

W. W. McDOWELL,
V. RIPLEY,
Executors.

☞ Herald of Truth and Greenville Patriot will copy the above 3 times, and forward bill.

Asheville, July 17, 1856.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of James M. Smith, deceased, are requested to come forward at once and make settlement, as we are determined to settle the estate in as short a time as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate must present the same in due time, else this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

W. W. McDOWELL,
V. RIPLEY,
Executors.

July 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

HACKS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand several

HACKS, &C.,

for the accommodation of travelers.

As to my stock, drivers, &c., I will only say, give me a trial. My stable is opposite the Eagle Hotel, on the lot of J. M. Blair & Co. When not at the Eagle Hotel, I can be found at Dr. Hilliard's Office.

A. PORTER.

Asheville, July 17, 1856.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD CGUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.

Caroline Mitchell vs. Burton Mitchell.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff, or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th day of July, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

July 17, 1856. Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.

Mary C. Russel vs. Joseph Russel.

Petition for Divorce.

Ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff, or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th July, 1856. J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

July 17, 1856. Printer's fee $6.

☞ We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

SELLING OFF
AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel;* its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness,* being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Notice.

IT being suggested that in consequence of the election coming on Thursday of the first week of the Term of the Supreme Court at Morganton, the gentlemen of the Bar and others cannot attend during that week without inconvenience;—their Honors direct notice to be given that under the discretion confided to them by the Statute they will not enter upon the examination of applicants for license, or call the cases for argument until Monday of the second week, the 11th day of August.

JAMES R. DODGE, Clerk.

July 10, 1856. 3t.

LIST

OF Letters remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 30th of June, 1856:

Allison Mrs Eliza	Ledford C W
Atkinson Rt Rev Bishop	Lewis Miss Mary Ann
	Metts Thomas
Banner Wm D	Moody William
Ball Dr A W	Moore Rev W T
Bell R M	Morgan Stephen
Bell Miss Catharine	Mull Miss Margaret
Benson Alexander	Northrop Saml
Barnett Joseph	Patton A J
Brown Joseph	Patty Rev R W
Brown William H	Penland Henry
Brown Mrs Ann M	Perdew Thos
Cook Walter B	Peterson Mrs Amanda
Cole E R	Pinner Ransom
Cordell David	Phillips Joseph P
Cotten Mrs Harriet	Prior B R
Drake J H	Reeves John
Davis & Hollingsworth	Robertson John
Eakin R E	Scott Miss Sarah Ann
Elliott Henry	Sharrard Geo W
Ferguson John	Shelley R D
Fox Hamilton	Sluger Mrs Daniel
Ford J M J T	Smith David
Gentet Joseph	Smith William
Gillespie Thos	Suane Stephen
Goodwin John H	Sutton Samuel
Graham S K	Waggoner Wm
Hawkins Frederick	Ward J
Herren William 2	Weaver J T
Holly Gaston	Wells J W
Homey Philip	Williford Mrs J B
Hunter Miss M M 2	Williamson Rev J W
Jenkins Mrs Martha	Wilson John N
Jones Russell	Whitaker Wm
Jones Standifer	Woodson Silas
Killian W W	Womick Wm

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, July 10, 1853.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

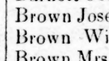
ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

Rail Road Instalment.



IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent., heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.

June 26, 1856. 5t

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

4000 Bushels of Corn,

For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Gower & David has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All the Stock, debts and other assets of the firm have been sold and transferred to Mr. JOSEPH A. DAVID, who will continue the business at the same Stand, and who is authorized to sign the name of the said firm in closing its affairs. All demands, for or against the same, will be settled by him.

THOMAS C. GOWER,
DAVIS N. GOWER,
JOSEPH A. DAVID.

Greenville, S. C., June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c.

J. M. CARLISLE.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at

ASTON'S.

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GOOD THINGS,
And Plenty of Them!

THE subscriber has, at his Grocery Store, in the south end of Asheville, a great many things calculated to promote the comfort of his fellow-citizens, and which are offered for sale at low prices.

Among the desirable things on hand, he has Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Soda Biscuit, Cakes, Cheese, Sardines, Fish, Pickles of excellent quality and in great variety, Preserved Pears, Peaches, Apricotts, and Prunes; Candies, Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, and Nuts of every kind; Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Blacking, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Domestics, Fire Crackers, Lucifer Matches, and a hundred other notions, too tedious to be enumerated.

He is also anxious to close up his outstanding business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and settle up, before the 15th of July, as money he must have, to meet his own engagements.

T. C. WINGATE.

June 29, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND,* a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

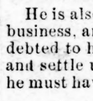
They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.



I desire to sell my **FARM,** on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing

300 ACRES.

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the ballance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.

On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

ORCHARD,

Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early Fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.

MOSES SMITH.

June 12th, 1856.

Important

FACTS
Which Interest
EVERY PERSON
In Western
N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.

Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

REEMS' CREEK
SONS OF TEMPERANCE
HIGH SCHOOL.
For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

THE LAST
WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.

june 5.

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Can be had at this Office.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution hereinproposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

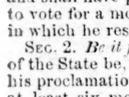
In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes;)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;
And many others, too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville. respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

R. R. R. LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflammation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM,* attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, fainting the blood with impurrties and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breasti about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.